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( 28 )

[No. 5 of 1889.

REPORT

# NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

STATE EKTAK - 71

Week ending the 2nd February 1889.

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**LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.**

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Kasipore Nibási"	Kasipore, Burrisal	....	
2	"Ahhammadí"	Tangail, Mymensingh.	....	
3	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta	....	
4	"Chandra Vilásh"	Berhampore	....	
5	"Divákar"	Calcutta	....	
6	"Gaura Duta"	Maldah	....	
7	"Grambásí"	Uluberia	....	
8	"Púrva Bangabásí"	Noakhally	....	
9	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong	....	
10	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi"	Mahiganj, Rungpore	700	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
11	"Arya Darpan"	Calcutta	102	
12	"Bangabásí"	Ditto	20,000	25th ditto.
13	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	26th ditto.
14	"Chárvártá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	21st ditto.
15	"Chattal Gazette"	Chittagong	....	
16	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	450	
17	"Dhumaketu"	Chandernagore	....	
18	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	
19	"Garib"	Dacca	....	
20	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	
21	"Jagatbásí"	Calcutta	....	
22	"Murahidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	508	
23	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	....	
24	"Navavibhákar Sádháraní"	Calcutta	1,000	28th ditto.
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	25th ditto.
26	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	25th ditto.
27	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiná, Rungpore	205	
28	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	23rd ditto.
29	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	25th ditto.
30	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	26th ditto.
31	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	
32	"Santi"	Calcutta	....	
33	"Saráswat Patra"	Dacca	400	
34	"Som Prakásh"	Calcutta	1,000	28th ditto.
35	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Ditto	....	
36	"Sulabha Samáchar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	25th ditto.
37	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700	24th ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>Daily.</b>				
38	" Dainik and Samachár Chandriká "	Calcutta	7,000	24th, 27th, & 28th Jan. 1889.
39	" Samvád Prabhákar "	Ditto	200	21st, 25th to 29th & 31st ditto.
40	" Samvád Purnachandrodaya "	Ditto	300	25th to 30th ditto.
41	" Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká "	Ditto	500	
<b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b>				
<b>Weekly.</b>				
42	" Dacca Gazette "	Dacca	.....	29th ditto.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<b>Monthly.</b>				
43	" Darjeeling Mission ke Máśik Sámachár Patriká."	Darjeeling	.....	
44	" Kshatriya Pratiká "	Patna	.....	
<b>Weekly.</b>				
45	" Aryávarta "	Calcutta	.....	
46	" Behar Bandhu "	Bankipore	.....	
47	" Bhárat Mitra "	Calcutta	1,500	
48	" Sár Sudhánidhi "	Ditto	500	
49	" Uchit Baktá "	Ditto	4,500	
50	" Hindi Samachár "	Bhagulpore	1,000	
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<b>Weekly.</b>				
51	" Jám-Jahán-numá "	Calcutta	250	
<b>URDU.</b>				
<b>Weekly.</b>				
53	" Aftal Alum Arrah "	Arrah	.....	
53	" Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind "	Calcutta	.....	
54	" Anis "	Patna	.....	
55	" Gauhur "	Calcutta	196	
56	" Sharaf-ul-Akbar "	Behar	150	
57	" Al Punch "	Bankipore	.....	
<b>Bi-weekly.</b>				
58	" Akhbar-i-darusaltanat "	Calcutta	340	
<b>Daily.</b>				
59	" Urdu Guide "	Calcutta	212	
<b>URIYA.</b>				
<b>Monthly.</b>				
60	" Taraka and Subhavártá "	Cuttack	.....	
61	" Pradíp "	Ditto	.....	
62	" Samyabadi "	Ditto	.....	
<b>Weekly.</b>				
63	" Utkal Dípiká "	Cuttack	200	13th January 1889.
64	" Balasore Samvad Váhika "	Balasore	205	10th ditto.
65	" Uriya and Navasamvád "	Ditto	.....	9th ditto.
<b>PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.</b>				
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<b>Fortnightly.</b>				
66	" Silchar "	Silchar	.....	
<b>Weekly.</b>				
67	" Paridarshak "	Silchar	450	21st ditto.

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## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

**THE Sahachar**, of the 23rd January, says that the establishment of commercial relations with Tibet was the real object of Lord Dufferin's Tibet Expedition, and

Tibet.  
his occupation of Gnatong was only a pretext. But it is one thing to kill Tibetan soldiers armed with old-fashioned weapons and quite another thing to make peace with them. Cold and rain have made the position of the English soldiers on the Sikkim border extremely intolerable, and the English have accordingly been compelled to sue for peace. It is hoped that Government will not forget the lesson it has learnt from this Tibet Expedition.

SAHACHAR,  
Jan. 23rd, 1889.

**2. The Sulabh Samáchár and Kushdaha**, of the 25th January, says **SULABH SAMACHAR & KUSHDAHA,**  
Burma and the Soudan. that considerations of prestige have involved the English in grave difficulties in the Soudan

Jan. 25th, 1889.

on one side and in Burma on the other. Let the English Government forget its prestige and allow the poor disturbed world to enjoy peace for some time by withdrawing from the Soudan and by seating a tributary Burmese prince on the throne of Burma.

**3. The Sanjivani**, of the 26th January, says that it is not a desire to revenge the deaths of the English officers killed by a Lushai youth, but a desire to annex

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 26th, 1889.

The Lushais and Cochins. the countries of the Lushais and the Cochins—Independent States lying between the British territories in India and Upper Burma respectively—which is the real cause of the wars with those tribes.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

**4. A correspondent of the Cháruvártá**, of the 21st January, says that Purchase and maintenance of girls old prostitutes are in the habit of buying low class girls and bringing them up in their own

CHARUVARTA  
Jan. 21st, 1889

degraded profession. The letter of the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division to the Bengal Government, No. 201, dated 21st November 1864, that of the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division to the same Government, No. 623, dated 22nd December 1864, and that of the Commissioner of the Dacca Division to the same Government, No 17, dated 4th March 1865, clearly show the extent to which this degraded practice is carried on. Upon the receipt of the letters referred to here, the Government of Bengal directed the police to keep a sharp eye in the matter. But it is well known that through the laxity of the police the evil is becoming more serious. The police do not act according to the instructions given to it by Government, and it is high time that the fact should be brought to the notice of Government. Even where the Magistrate is found anxious to put down this immoral practice, the police shows but little activity in the matter, and where the Magistrate is indifferent, the police takes no notice of the evil practice. A Deputy Magistrate of Mymensingh has let off a prostitute charged with the offence of maintaining a girl for immoral purposes. This is extremely improper. Mr. Glazier, the late Magistrate of Mymensingh, succeeded in a great measure in putting down this immoral practice, and Mr. R. C. Dutt, the present Magistrate, is requested to do the same. It is idle to ask Government to interfere in the matter, because nothing can be done if the District Magistrate does not interest himself in the matter.

**5. The Sahachar**, of the 23rd January, says that the person who committed dacoity in the house of Chandra Nath

SAHACHAR,  
Jan. 23rd, 1889.

Sabui within the jurisdiction of thana Sonarpur, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, has committed suicide, while in police custody, by ripping open his own belly. But how did he get a weapon to kill himself with while under arrest by the police?

SAMAYA,  
Jan. 26th, 1889.

6. The *Samaya*, of the 25th January, makes the following remarks on Mr. Stack, District Superintendent of Police, Singbroom.

District Superintendent of Police, Singbroom :—

It is the duty of the Inspector-General of Police to let the public know what Mr. Stack has said in self-defence. The public will then be able to form its own opinion on the case. On the other hand, if the Inspector-General dismisses the charge against Mr. Stack for want of evidence, without, however, giving the public an opportunity of considering Mr. Stack's defence, there will be great dissatisfaction in the country. The public have heard one side of the case, and already feel persuaded of Mr. Stack's guilt.

SAMAYA.

BANGABASI,  
Jan. 26th, 1889.

7. A correspondent of the same paper complains of thefts at Jaynagar and the adjoining villages in the 24-Pergunnahs, and says that bands of thieves are going about robbing travellers. Four or five days ago some thieves broke open into the thana at Mathurapur twice in one night, and they remain undetected up to the present moment. The local police is doing absolutely nothing to put down the thieves.

8. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 26th January, complains of the prevalence of theft and dacoity at Magrahat and the places situated near it in the 24-Pergunnahs district. It has now become dangerous to go out after dusk. The condition of the villagers is very miserable on account of the failure of the crops, and it will become still more so if thieves and dacoits rob them of what they have left. The police should look sharp.

BANGABASI.

9. Another correspondent of the same paper reports that cases of theft and highway robbery have largely increased at Jaynagar and the places situated within a distance of 18 or 20 miles to the south of that village in the 24-Pergunnahs district. The police has not succeeded in putting down thefts and dacoities. Indeed, thefts are being committed at the thana itself. Some time ago there were two thefts in one night at the Mathurapore thana. The authorities are requested to make some special arrangement for the suppression of crime in the places referred to.

#### (b)—Working of the Courts.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 26th, 1889.

10. A pleader of the Ranaghat Munsif's Court, writing to the Mr. V. Roy, the Munsif of Ranaghat. *Sanjivani*, of the 26th January, contradicts the statement made in a letter published in issue of the 19th instant, regarding Mr. V. Roy, the Munsif of Ranaghat (see paragraph 16 of the Weekly Report on Native Papers for week ending 26th January 1889.) The Munsif comes to Court not at half past 9 or 10 A.M., but at 11 A.M., and receives papers up to 1 P.M. He receives papers even later if sufficient cause is shown for receiving them after the appointed time. The correspondent has never seen the Munsif behave rudely towards respectable persons during the trial of cases.

#### (d)—Education.

11. In reviewing the speeches delivered by Lord Lansdowne and

Lord Lansdowne and Sir Comer Petheram at the Convocation of the Calcutta University.

Sir Comer Petheram at the last Convocation of the Calcutta University, the *Sahachar*, of the 23rd January, observes as follows :—

The disavowal by His Excellency Lord Lansdowne of all intention on the part of Government "to stint high education of the means which it requires" will no doubt remove the apprehensions which are now felt on

that score. But the question will still remain—are all these apprehensions baseless? Is it not a fact that in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces Government has actually thrown obstacles in the way of high education? Is it not a fact that in Bombay the cost of high education has been reduced? Is it not also true that the course of studies adopted by the Punjab University is calculated to check the progress of English education there? It is hoped that Lord Lansdowne will turn his attention to the state of education in the North-West and the Punjab.

The speech of Sir Comer Petheram is next referred to.

Sir Comer's remarks regarding Indian society are particularly weighty. His statement that the growth of nationality is impossible in a country so long as the different sections of its people, or the different races inhabiting it, do not freely intermingle is an original one, nothing like it having been said in any previous discussion on social subjects in this country. By contrasting the Indian ideal of contemplativeness with the European ideal of activity, Sir Comer has brought into prominence the question whether the Indians possess the European virtues of bravery, unflinching perseverance and unceasing activity, and whether, if they do not possess them already, they will ever possess them, and whether there are now any indications that they are on the way to possessing them. These are all grave questions, and the press and the public in this country will do well to ponder over them. Sir Comer Petheram has given to thought a new direction in this matter.

12. The *Surabhi* and *Patáká*, of the 24th January, makes the follow-

Lord Lansdowne and Sir Comer  
Petheram at the last Convocation.

ing observations on the speeches delivered by  
Lord Lansdowne and Sir Comer Petheram  
at the last Convocation of the Calcutta Uni-

versity :—

The speech of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne delighted everybody, and his assurance that Government will not cripple the resources of high education was particularly welcome. Considering His Excellency's attitude on the question of high education, the writer requests him to scrutinize the policy which is being pursued in regard to high education by the different Provincial Governments, to remedy the evils which that policy has called into existence, and to take steps for the prevention of such evils in the future.

Sir Comer Petheram made a longer speech containing much literary and artistic excellence. He did not, however, like the Viceroy, succeed in stating things in a plain, straightforward manner. And opinions differ as to the intrinsic worth of his speech. The whole speech seems to resolve itself into the following :—" You Indians will never prosper unless you reform your society and encourage inter-marriage between the different castes, classes and races of which you are composed. You are enamoured of the idea of national unity, but you forget that national unity is impossible without cross-breeding." The words of Sir Comer, which were to this effect, must have jarred on the ears of his audience. Social reform has now become quite a cant with the Anglo-Indian, and Sir Comer's speech was conceived in the spirit which marks the utterances of Lord Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin on the subject of the Congress. The writer has learned from a reliable source that some other hand than Sir Comer's has been at work in the preparation of his speech. He who has read this speech carefully, and he who knows Sir Comer's style of writing, will have no difficulty in distinguishing between the two.

13. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 25th January, says that there was great

The Convocation of the Calcutta  
University.

mismanagement at the last Convocation of the  
Calcutta University. Many of those invited

could not get admission into the Senate Hall.  
A student who had passed the B. A. Examination in the second division

*SURABHI & PATÁKÁ,*  
Jan. 24th, 1880.

*PRAJÁ BANDHU,*  
Jan. 25th, 1880.

obtained a third class certificate. One boy whose name was found in the list of the passed candidates published in the Government Gazette was refused a certificate. It is hard to make out how things should be so shamefully mismanaged under the Registrarship of such a big Babu as Dr. P. K. Roy is. Mr. Roy's management has brought discredit on the Bengali name.

SANVAD PRABHAKAR,  
Jan. 25th, 1889.

14. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 25th January, says that the chief object of Sir Comer Petheram's Convocation speech was to make a side attack upon the Congress movement. Sir Comer says that

Sir Comer Petheram's Convocation speech.  
the political progress which the people are striving to make will do them little good so long as early marriage is not abolished, widow marriage does not become an established practice, and the different Indian races do not intermarry. Every one is bound to listen respectfully to the advice of such high functionaries as Lord Dufferin and Sir Comer Petheram; but the advice they have given in regard to the Congress movement is erroneous, worthless and uncalled for.

BANGABASI  
Jan. 26th, 1889.

15. The *Bangabasi*, of the 26th January, quotes the following from Sir Comer Petheram's Convocation speech—

Sir Comer Petheram's Convocation speech.  
“ But if the spirit of English education had really penetrated among the people of Bengal as deeply as is alleged, might we not expect it to have effected something more definite in the way of promoting social progress and individual freedom? Could anything be more opposed to the liberal spirit by which modern India affects to be animated than the rule forbidding a widow to take a second husband, and the custom, so injurious to the physical and intellectual vigour of the race, which requires a girl to be married before she attains puberty? These blemishes are gross and palpable; they are of comparatively recent origin, and the Indian of the Vedic or Epic ages would have condemned them as strongly as the Englishman of today”—and makes the following observations:—Here Sir Comer reveals the ultimate aim and the secret object of English educational policy in India. Sir Comer thinks that English education in India will not have accomplished its purpose until Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians intermarry, until Bagdi, Brahmin and Chandal eat at the same table and off the same dish, until the Hindu, &c., renounce Hinduism, until the Mahomedan burns his Koran and becomes a follower of Jesus. And as all this has been said by the Vice-Chancellor of the University in the presence of the Viceroy of India and the representatives of the different communities, people will not be to blame if they take it to be an authoritative exposition of the educational policy of Government. The Queen in her famous Proclamation has promised not to interfere with the religion and religious beliefs of her Indian people. But by expressing himself as he has done, the Chief Justice of the highest court in the land has trampled under foot that solemn pledge of the Sovereign. And now if Government approves of what Sir Comer has said, the country will understand that though Government will not directly interfere with the religion and religious beliefs of the people of India, it will do so indirectly by means of English education—that Government will not consider that its object in imparting English education to the people of India has been gained until the faith of that people in their ancestral religion is shaken. If Sir Comer has simply given expression to the views of Government on this subject, there is absolutely nothing to say about it. For it will be pure folly to urge moral considerations upon men whose words are never sincere, whose best equipment consists of guns and bayonets, and whose business it is to take other people's territories. But if Sir Comer's views are not the views of Government the latter should take due notice of the improper and alarming statements of the former. The Hindus and Mahomedans now know the object with which English education is imparted to them by

Government, and they should keep their eyes open while their children receive that education.

16. The same paper does not agree with such of its contemporaries as Sir Alfred Croft and Babu Pratap defend the action of Sir Alfred Croft in giving permission to Babu Pratap Chandra Majumdar to deliver moral lectures in schools and colleges. No one, with the exception of a follower of Jesus Christ and the extremely modern Brahmo, thinks that morality can be dissociated from religion, or that it is possible to preach the one without reference to the other. The Hindu and the Mahomedan, at any rate, will accept no moral teaching which has not its basis and sanction in the Sastras on the one hand and in the Koran on the other. But Babu Pratap Chandra will, as a matter of course, preach conscience, morality, and such morality Hindu and Mahomedan will alike reject. Again, Babu Pratap being a deeply religious man, his moral lecture will, ten to one, breathe the tone and the spirit of the New Dispensation, and will thus become offensive to both the Hindu and the Mahomedan. Sir Alfred should consider the matter very carefully.

17. The *Sanjivani*, of the 26th January, is sorry that Baboo Surendra Professors of private Colleges and Nath Banerjea, who is labouring so hard for University Fellowships. the spread of high education in this country, has not been appointed a Fellow of the Calcutta University this year too. A little more attention should be paid to the claims of the Professors of private Colleges to be appointed as Fellows of the Calcutta University. These Colleges are doing much for the spread of high education in this country; but they have little control over the affairs of the University. The Governor-General should attend to the claims of these Colleges to be represented in the Senate.

18. The same paper says that, though it cannot agree in all that Sir Comer Petheram's Convocation speech. Sir Comer Petheram said in the course of his Convocation speech, it is still of opinion that the educated native should carefully consider his advice on the subject of social reform. The writer cannot agree with Sir Comer in thinking that political unity is impossible without social and religious unity. Only one instance should be sufficient to show that Sir Comer's view is erroneous. The American States were not socially and religiously united when they took up arms against England. It is certain that intellectual sympathy without social and religious unity is sufficient to engender a sense of united nationality, and that is why the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer* and (will the writer add?) Sir Comer Petheram, have become so uneasy.

19. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 28th January, has read Lord Lansdowne's Convocation speech with great pleasure. But the speech of Sir Comer Petheram has not given public satisfaction, because it contains reflections on the National Congress.

20. The *Som Prakash*, of the 28th January, says that at the last Convocation of the Calcutta University some of those who had passed the B. A. Honour Examination in the first class received second class certificates, while some who had passed both the B. A. and M. A. Examinations received certificates for one examination only. These and similar instances of mismanagement reflect great discredit on the well-paid staff of clerks in the service of the University.

Lord Lansdowne and Sir Comer Petheram at the Convocation.

21. The same paper thus reviews Lord Lansdowne's Convocation speech :—

Lord Lansdowne said some excellent things in the course of his short Convocation speech. In the first place, His Excellency greatly honoured the

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SOM PRakash.

successful candidates by showing his hearty sympathy with them. The Governor-General of India certainly deserves to be thanked, who on the day of the Convocation ceremony inspires hope and courage in the minds of young graduates by telling them that they have his hearty sympathy.

In the second place, the Viceroy's utterances on the subject of high education have removed the fear and distrust which the public in this country have for some years past entertained regarding the educational policy of Government.

In conclusion, Lord Lansdowne is requested to give effect to the pledges which in the course of his speech he has asked his audience to believe in. This speech of Lord Lansdowne's will be recorded in characters of gold in the history of the Calcutta University.

As regards the Vice-Chancellor's speech, it will be sufficient to say that before making that speech, Sir Comer Petheram should have carefully informed himself of the manners and customs of Hindu society.

22. The *Navavibhākar Sádhārani*, of the 28th January, says that the

The Vice-Chancellor's speech. Congress movement in this country has made the whole official body uneasy, and one proof that they are uneasy is furnished by the fact that in addressing the last Convocation Sir Comer Petheram went out of his way to discuss the chances of the success of that movement. The Congress is creating a feeling of social solidarity among the different Indian races. The officials do not like the growth of such a feeling, and they are therefore advising the Congress to confine its attention to the question of social reformation. Every Englishman from the Viceroy downwards has now taken up the cry that national unity will be impossible in India without social reforms like widow marriage and the abolition of early marriage. But they either forget or do not know that social reformation of this kind is not an indispensable condition of national unity, and that when Sivaji formed the Mahratta nationality, he made use of no such cementing material. Sir Comer Petheram, however, has gone beyond the ordinary Anglo-Indian adviser, and he thinks a wholesale intermixture of the different Indian races to be an indispensable condition of the growth of nationality in India. But observation has proved that a graft is neither so vigorous nor so fruitful as a tree sprung from the seed. Again, however satisfactory cross-breeding may have proved in other countries, it has not proved satisfactory in India, where the Eurasian—that product of European and Asiatic mixture—possesses the virtues of neither of his parents.

The real conditions of national unity are being secured in India one after another under the influence of English education. Religious unity is the most important factor in national organisation, and religious unity is being promoted in India by the revival of both Hinduism and Mahomedanism as a result of English education. This augurs well for the formation of an Indian nationality.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
Jan. 31st, 1889.

23. The *Samvad Prabhākar*, of the 31st January, in reviewing the annual report of the Director of Public

Instruction, Bengal, says that, compared with other Indian provinces, the progress of primary education in Bengal is no doubt satisfactory, but so long as a school is not established in every village, primary education cannot be said to have made the desired progress in this province. But it will be impossible for primary education to make that unless Government takes very much more interest in it than it now does.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 26th, 1889.

24. The *Sanjivani*, of the 26th January, complains that the beauty

Street verandahs in Calcutta.

of the streets of Calcutta is being marred and their ventilation is being obstructed by the

erection of verandahs over them. Recently the Commissioners have, in spite of Dr. MacLeod's protest, given permission to Dr. Lalmadhab Mukerjea to erect a verandah projecting six feet over the Chorbagan street, which is only 25 feet broad.

25. The same paper publishes a letter from a correspondent to the effect that 15 or 16 houses and a large amount of property were destroyed by fire at Rathatala at Burrabazar in Santipore. The fire broke out in a pile of straw and thence spread to the adjacent houses. Piles of straw in different parts of the town are a source of danger. The municipality should see that piles of straw are kept only at places where fires breaking out among them will not cause extensive injury.

26. The *Som Prakash*, of the 28th January, says that the Calcutta Municipality is acting very unwisely in filling up tanks all over the town, and that that municipality ought to dig a sufficient number of wells as a provision against a sudden collapse of the waterworks from flood, earthquake or other accident.

27. The same paper says that the term Local Self-Government is a misnomer, for the system that has been introduced into the country under that name is nothing more or less than "local self-oppression." Local Self-Government has already resulted in local taxation to the extent of 24 per cent.; and the new power which is proposed to be given to Municipalities and District and Local Boards to borrow money for sanitary purposes will undoubtedly effect an increase of even that high percentage. Sanitation is the order of the day. And in this rage for sanitation the most vital interests of the people seem entirely lost sight of. Good and wide roads and so forth are contemplated, but there is no thought anywhere of saving the people from famine, disease, and the like. Thus Local Self-Government is increasing instead of diminishing the country's woes.

28. A correspondent of the same paper says that by imposing a tax for the removal of accumulated dirty water from houses at the rate of an anna per cubic foot of water, the Jamalpore Municipality has done a very improper thing. As there are no tanks or rivers in Jamalpore the people have to bathe within their own houses, and this means a large expenditure of water and consequent large accumulation of dirty water. Besides, as Hindus require water for a variety of domestic purposes, their demand for water is necessarily very large. Such being the case, under the new system of assessment people paying a house-rate of Rs. 3-8 have to pay Re. 13-8 as water tax! Like the latrine tax, the water tax should therefore be assessed on incomes. The reason why such iniquitous things are done by the Municipality is that *apke wasteism* prevails among the Commissioners. There are one or two good men amongst them, but the hope of receiving honours at the hands of Government has destroyed their independence.

29. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 28th January, referring to the intention of Sir Steuart Bayley to revive the Punchayet Committees formed by Mr. Westmacott in the Serampore sub-division, remarks that a fair idea of the probable working of Punchayet Committees, as a system, cannot and should not be formed from the working of a single Punchayet Committee, and that the three other Punchayet Committees formed by Mr. Westmacott should therefore be also revived.

SANITATION

*SOM PRakash,*  
Jan. 28th, 1889.

*SOM PRakash.*

*SOM PRakash,*  
Jan. 29th, 1889.

*NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,*  
Jan. 28th, 1889.

## (f)—Questions affecting the Land.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 26th, 1880.

30. The *Sanjivani*, of the 26th January, says that Government is unable to decide what to do with the money paid as "the landlord's fee" which the zemindars have refused to take, and which now remains in the hands of the Collectors, and is therefore thinking whether it should repeal the sub-sections in section 12 of the Tenancy Act which relate to the sale of holdings and the fee to be paid to zemindars on account of such sales. The sale of ryots' holdings with or without the occupancy right was common even before the passing of the Tenancy Act, and if the sub-sections in question are now repealed, the zemindars will be able to extort arbitrary fees as before on the occasion of the sale of holdings, and will be able to harass those purchasers who shall refuse to pay such arbitrary fees by suing the former owners of the holdings for arrears of rent and by recovering the rent with costs from the purchasers. Instead of repealing the sections, let Government declare that the rights of the zemindars will not be prejudiced by their acceptance of the fees, and it is probable zemindars will readily accept the same.

BANGABASI,  
Jan. 26th, 1880.

31. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 26th January, says that the Bengal Tenancy Act has given no facilities to zemindars for realising rent from their ryots.

(1.) Ryots refuse to pay rent if particulars of their holdings and their areas are not given in the dakhilas. But many zemindars, and especially those who buy zemindaris at auction, do not possess complete records of their properties, and it is therefore impossible for them in many cases to furnish the ryots with the requisite particulars. For this reason ryots have not in many places paid a pice of the rent due from them to their zemindars since 1885; but the zemindars have nevertheless had to pay the Government revenue regularly and with strict punctuality.

(2.) Sections 149 and 150 of the Tenancy Act provide that, if the defendant in a suit for arrears of rent admits that he is a ryot of the plaintiff, he will be required to pay into court the amount which is admitted by him to be due. Now, as the defendants in such suits seldom admit that they are ryots of the plaintiff, the sections, though intended for the zemindar's benefit, prove in reality of little benefit to him. The zemindar is therefore compelled in such cases to institute suits for establishing his right in the land.

(3.) The condition of the zemindars of Midnapore has, from the operation of these causes, become very deplorable. They fail to recover rent from their ryots, and are unable to pay the Government revenue. On the 30th December last, many zemindaris were sold by auction by the Collector for non-payment of revenue.

(4.) The zemindars of the Kasiari pergannah in Midnapore have not been able to realise a single pice of rent from their ryots since the passing of the Tenancy Act. But they have paid Government revenue amounting to over Rs. 8,000 a year during that period, and have instituted a large number of rent suits. They have also applied for a survey of the pergannah under the Tenancy Act, and 4,000 suits relating to this survey are still pending. They have spent upwards of 10 thousand rupees for defraying the expenses of these suits and for paying the salaries of surveyors, amla and settlement amins. The zemindars, as a body, are thus being ruined by costly litigation prescribed by the Tenancy Act. The Tenancy Act has not done any good either to the zemindar or to the ryot.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

32. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 26th January, complains of the want of a good road from Pananagar to Nattore in Rajshahye. This public inconvenience has been thrice brought to the notice of the members of the Local Board, but to no purpose.

A road from Pananagar to Nattore in Rajshahye.

BANGABÁSI,  
Jan. 26th, 1889.

33. A correspondent of the *Dacca Gazette*, of the 28th January, says that the following suggestions have been made to the Dacca District Board several times within the last two years, but to no purpose:—

Roads and Canals in the Dacca district.

DACCA GAZETTE,  
Jan. 28th, 1889.

1. A direct communication between the rivers Lakshya and Meghna will remove a public inconvenience. The distance between Ghagra on the Lakshya river and Narasinghadi on the Meghna is only five or six miles, but it takes three or four days to go by water from the one place to the other. The Kaligunge Munsifi and the Narayangunge Civil and Criminal Courts and Registry office are situated on the Lakshya river, and people going there or to Dacca or Bhowal during the rainy season have to make a river journey of not less than three or four days. The cost of the construction of a canal from Ghagra to Narasinghadi will not be much, and the District Board of Dacca will be able to recover very much more than that cost by levying tolls at the canal. The canal will facilitate trade and communication, and Government officers will be able to travel at less expense.

2. An extension of the Danga-Narasinghadi road to Raypura is a long-felt want. There is no good road from Raypura to Narasinghadi, and a considerable portion of the road which exists, remains under water during the rainy season, and the whole road remains muddy throughout the year.

34. The *Grámvásí*, of the 28th January, draws attention to the dangerous condition of the embankment of the Midnapore Canal.

The embankment of the Midnapore Canal:

GRAMVÁSI,  
Jan. 28th, 1889.

from its opposite side, the road on the top of the embankment is necessarily worn out and become unsafe. The Canal authorities should see to it.

(h)—*General.*

35. The *Cháruvártá*, of the 21st January, considers Mr. Caine's proposals for the suppression of drunkenness in India to be perfectly fair, and asks Government to accept the same. In 1874 the

Mr. Caine on the increase of drunkenness in India.

excise revenue amounted to two crores and a quarter, and in 1885 it amounted to over four crores and a quarter. This means that drunkenness has increased enormously, and that a large number of natives of India have become worshippers of Bacchus. In fact no religious preacher has in any country been able to make so large a number of converts within so short a time as liquor has done in India! The river Bhagirathi descended from the lofty Himalayas for the purpose of restoring to life the sixty thousand sons of Sagara reduced to ashes by the imprecation of an offended saint, and now this outstill system has been introduced for the purpose of reducing to ashes innumerable Indians in the possession of full vigour and vitality.

CHARUVÁRTA,  
Jan. 21st, 1889.

SAHACHAR,  
Jan. 23rd, 1889.

**36.** The *Sahachar*, of the 23rd January, does not see any necessity for the new Savings Bank rules reducing the yearly limit of deposits in those banks from Rs. 500 to Rs. 200, and of the total amount of deposits from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,000, and limiting the total value of an account opened on behalf of a minor to Rs. 1,000.

SAHACHAR.

**37.** The same paper has the following on the subject of the Amendment of the Arms Act. amendment of the Arms Act:—

That the time is come for altering some of the provisions of the Arms Act seems to be the unanimous opinion of the Indian Press. As the *Englishman* newspaper says, the Europeans residing in India should no longer be exempted from the necessity of taking out licenses under the Arms Act. The present system of granting licenses annually should be abolished, and licenses should be given, as Mr. Hume proposes, once for all to those persons in whom Magistrates can place confidence and their licenses should not be revoked until such persons forfeit that confidence. Speaking generally it will be well if in the matter of granting licenses Government adopts the plan which is followed by Mr. Mackenzie in the Central Provinces, and grants licenses for five years. As it can never be the intention of Government that thousands of people should be killed by wild beasts every year, no time should be lost in making the proposed alteration in the Act.

One of the objects aimed at by the Act was to prevent arms from falling into the hands of the barbarous tribesmen on the northern frontier of India. But that object has been wholly defeated, and the Act has only resulted in putting a stop to the once flourishing rifle manufacture of Monghyr.

SAHACHAR.

**38.** The same paper refers to the rumour that Government contemplates shortly re-excavating the rivers Lau and Sunti which flow through the Baraset sub-division, and says that, though the subject of

the re-excavation of those rivers, so desirable from sanitary and agricultural points of view, has been brought to the notice of Government times without number, it has done nothing in the matter. And why should it? These rivers are not needed for transporting soldiers from one place to another, and so they need not be kept in a navigable condition. Their re-excavation is needed only in the interest of some peaceful, law-abiding and loyal Indians, and surely the interest of such people can wait for an indefinite period of time!

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
Jan. 24th, 1889.

A new building for the Calcutta Police Court.

**39.** The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 24th January, says that if it was the intention of Government to pull down the existing Calcutta Police Court building for the purpose of building it anew, why was that

building repaired at a considerable outlay of money only six months ago? Who is responsible for this waste of public money?

**40.** The same paper is exceedingly glad to learn the news of the

The abolition of outstills from the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea.

abolition of the outstill system from the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea, and invokes blessings on Sir

Steuart Bayley for having ordered the abolition.

SURABHI & PATAKA.  
Jan. 25th, 1889.

The Simla Exodus.

**41.** The *Samaya*, of the 25th January, says that the question of the Simla Exodus was raised in the Executive Council of the Governor-General on Friday

last, when all the European officials declared against its curtailment. As the question is still undecided, this paper will simply content itself with saying that in discussing this question the Executive Council should consider the condition of the finances of the Empire, and pay no heed to the unreasonable demands of European officials.

SAMAYA.

**42.** The same paper says that Mr. Caine has, in his Town Hall speech, made three proposals for abkari reform in this country. Of these three proposals, the second and third are unexceptionable. The first proposal, however, which is that the Excise Rules of Government should be made uniform throughout India, is open to objection. For there is grave doubt whether such uniformity is attainable in a country like India. But this much is clear, that Government ought to make as near an approach to such uniformity as is possible.

The statement made by Government some time ago, in defence of its excise policy, that it is in the habit of consulting local opinion about the establishment of outstills, is a lie.

Regard being had to the extensive agitation that has been raised, both here and in England, against the Excise Administration of this country, the Government of India should give up its present attitude of indifference in the matter.

**43.** The *Praja Bandhu*, of the 25th January, thanks Sir Steuart Bayley for his order abolishing the outstill system from the districts of Hooghly, the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea and Burdwan from the

Sir Steuart Bayley and the abolition of the outstills. month of April, and says that Bengal never had a popular Governor like Sir Steuart. Revenue considerations prevented Sir Steuart's predecessors from interfering with the Excise Administration of the country. But Sir Steuart sets more value upon the well-being of the people than upon revenue, and he has therefore dealt with the outstills in such a satisfactory manner.

**44.** The *Arya Darpan*, of the 25th January, says that with the extension of railways, thefts and dacoities have increased, and the abolition of the Arms Act

The Arms Act. has therefore now become a necessity. Thieves and dacoits have a dread of firearms, and if the Arms Act is repealed, cases of theft and dacoity will become less frequent. Of late cases of dacoity have been reported from the Hooghly district, and from places near Calcutta, and a case of murder and dacoity is now reported from Dakshinpara, a village in the Moorshedabad district. Rameswar Mandal of that village and his wife Rohini were robbed of whatever they had, and were afterwards murdered. The Police has succeeded in arresting some of the dacoits implicated in the case, and others are expected to be soon detected. If people had been permitted to keep firearms, such loss of life and property would not have occurred. If Government wants to secure the life and property of its subjects, it should repeal the Arms Act.

**45.** The *Bangabasi*, of the 26th January, says that Government has itself declared that the increase of the salt duty has had the effect of reducing its

The salt duty. consumption. In the quarter ending December last 23 crores three lakhs and 72 thousand maunds of salt was sold, being one crore nine lakhs and 96 thousand maunds less than the consumption of the corresponding quarter of 1887. But though less salt has been consumed, more revenue has been derived from this source. Indeed, the increase of revenue amounts to over one crore of rupees. And Government cares little for anything else if only its revenue increases. So long as money flows into its pocket, Government does not care whether the poor Indian takes his rice with or without salt.

**46.** A correspondent of the same paper says that formerly mails were delivered at Jorepukur, through the Dulai Post Office, in Pubna, but mails are

A postal complaint. now delivered at that village under the rural messenger system only

once a week. This has caused serious inconvenience to the villagers, and the Superintendent of the Post Offices, Pubna, is requested to remove the same.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 26th, 1889.

47. The *Sanjivani*, of the 26th January, points out that the quantity of salt sold in 1888 is less than the quantity sold in the preceding year by 1,918,000 maunds, and remarks that it is a pity that Government does not see that the increase of the salt duty is preventing the people from getting a sufficient quantity of so necessary an article of food as salt.

SANJIVANI.

48. The same paper says that many villages in Bengal have been depopulated by epidemics, because from time immemorial there has been no one to look to their conservancy arrangements. The Local Boards have indeed been entrusted with the task of looking to the health of the villages under their jurisdiction. But as the "paternal" Government takes from those Boards a considerable portion of their incomes, they can do little for the sanitary improvement of the villages besides establishing hospitals. The Local Boards cannot make arrangements for the drainage of villages and for keeping them clean. There are only two means of improving the health of the villages—(1) supplying the zemindars with money and directing them to look to the health of the villages, and (2) compelling the zemindars to spend money for conservancy arrangements in villages. The second course will at first seem a little hard for the zemindars. But they will ultimately benefit by this expenditure, as their incomes will increase as the health of the peasantry improves.

SANJIVANI.

49. Achhaboddin Mollah, Shekh Pijiruddin Mollah, Dudkumar Manna of Brindabanpore, Gonṣaidas Sasmar, Gobardhan Manna and Madhab Chandra Manna of Banibon and Ganesh Chandra Bera of Peerajpore publish in the same paper the following charges against the Sub-Registrar of Uluberia :—

- (1) The Sub-Registrar takes bribes, and in order to extort bribes refuses to register documents, or makes undue delay in registering them on false pretexts. But as soon as his clerk, Jadava Babu, comes to an understanding with the parties regarding the payment of bribes and presents documents before him he registers the same without delay or demur.
- (2) He insults respectable persons who refuse to give bribes.
- (3) His amla take from each party five annas as *taharik* and as contribution towards the salary of the menial servants.
- (4) He smokes in the same place in which he registers documents. He took bribes from the following persons on the 4th December last :—

Adwaita Gayen of Banibon, Katyayani Dasi and Srinibas Kayal.

The correspondents also publish letters from Nabin Chandra Mata of Brindabanpore, Shekh Kharsed Ali Mollah of Brindabanpore, and Basik Chandra Bhakta of Nijjot and Rajapore, Tokaire Adar Mandak of Karatbere and Dwijabar Choudhuri of Banibon, stating that they are aware of bribes having been taken for the registration of documents.

GRAMVÁSI,  
Jan. 28th, 1889.

50. The *Gramvási*, of the 28th January, says that the Lieutenant-Governor has himself admitted that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to keep up the outstill system if nothing can be done to regulate the outturn of outstills.

Now it will appear from the following considerations that the regulation of the outturn of outstills is an impossibility. For such regulation will mean the limitation of the quantity of liquor distilled according to local want. But local want cannot be precisely ascertained. There is no knowing how many villages will use a particular outstill. This is the first element of uncertainty. Again, local want cannot be ascertained without ascertaining the number of drinkers and drunkards in a village, and the quantity of liquor a man habitually drinks. The number of people who use English wine will have to be deducted. Then the quantity of liquor which can be distilled in a particular still will have to be ascertained. For this purpose the time in which particular ingredients of liquor such as molasses, &c., ferment will have to be ascertained; and as the time of fermentation varies according to the season, the condition of the atmosphere, &c., definiteness on this head will be impossible. Thus it is clear that to regulate the quantity of liquor according to local want with any approach to precision, will be simply impossible. Sir Steuart Bayley is requested to view the subject of the regulation of outstills in the light of these considerations. Again, it is a mistake to think that drunkenness will be checked if the selling price of liquor is fixed very high. For who will prevent keepers of outstills from selling liquor at a lower price? The inevitable conclusion is that the abolition of the outstill system is the only means of checking drunkenness in this country.

51. A correspondent of the same paper says that the opening of two *tari* shops at Boniban and Rajapore within the Uluberia sub-division, in close proximity to each other, has greatly increased drunkenness in that part of the Howrah district. On the occasion of the *mela* held at Boniban on the first day of *Magh*, there was a regular *mela* of drunkards there. Even the police constables, who were told off to keep the peace there, drank freely and behaved like drunken people. As quarrels and affrays often occur near the *tari* shop at Boniban, the local Deputy Magistrate is asked to abolish the shop.

52. The *Som Prakash*, of the 28th January, cannot say whether there is truth in the statement of the *Bengalee* newspaper that the abolition of outstills in the districts of Hughli, Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea has been in a manner determined upon. It does not appear to the writer very likely that Sir Steuart Bayley, though anxious to check the increase of drunkenness in the country, has given his consent to the abolition of the outstill system altogether. For if he had really resolved upon such a course, he would not have appointed Mr. Buckland to reinvestigate the working of the outstill system. If the Lieutenant-Governor, however, is really convinced that the moral life of the people confided to his care is worth more than any increase of revenue from the sale of liquor, he ought, without losing further time in useless inquiries, to order the immediate abolition of the system. And if he makes that order, it will make his name memorable for ever.

53. The same paper refers to the rumour that after consultation with the Government of India, the Government of Bengal has determined upon introducing a system of competitive examination for appointments in the Bengal Secretariat offices, and hopes that the rumour is true. It is certainly time to put an end to the favouritism and nepotism at present prevailing in those offices.

GRAMVAK

SOM PRAKASH,  
Jan. 28th, 1839.

SOM PRAKASH.

Competitive examination in the  
Bengal Secretariat Offices.

PRATIKĀR,  
Jan. 25th, 1889.

### III.—LEGISLATIVE.

54. Referring to the reply given by the Government of Bengal to the letter addressed to it by the Indian Association requesting it to consult some of the leading public bodies in the country in nominating native members for the Bengal Legislative Council, the *Pratikār*, of the 25th January, says that the Bengal Government cannot act independently in such a matter, and cannot therefore be blamed for refusing to comply with the request of the Indian Association.

### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Jan. 28th, 1889.

55. The *Som Prakash*, of the 28th January, says that by bringing the State of Mohurbunj under the direct control of the British Government on the plea that there is no one in the State fit to govern it during the minority of the Raja, the government of Sir Rivers Thompson committed a great mistake, and it is for Sir Steuart Bayley to mend that mistake and to re-establish the prestige and dignity of the State by making it over to the management of the two uncles of the minor Rajah. These two gentlemen are fully able to administer the affairs of the State, and one of them was actually the Governor of Bamanghati, a place within Mohurbunj, during the life-time of the late Rajah. It is hoped that Sir Steuart Bayley will do justice to the State of Mohurbunj.

### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BANGABĀSTI,  
Jan. 26th, 1889.

56. The *Bangabāsti*, of the 26th January, says that no official statement has yet been published regarding the existing scarcity in Behar, but the Anglo-Indian reporter, who accompanied Sir Steuart Bayley on his recent Behar tour, has furnished accounts of the distress which seem intended to put a gloss over the subject. The reporter has indeed minimised the sufferings of the people, and taken quite a rose-coloured view of the situation. He admits that scarcity exists in some parts of Behar, but he states, at the same time, that there is not much suffering, and no fear of the country being soon visited by famine. A large number of people assembled round the Durbhunga palace to witness the fireworks displayed in honour of the Lieutenant-Governor; and the reporter must therefore conclude that much suffering cannot exist there where people have the heart to see a *tamasha*. It is known, however, that in the darkest and most distressful days of the siege of Paris by the Germans, plays were acted every night in more than a hundred theatres in the city, and large crowds assembled to witness the same, and that when Athens was being depopulated by a plague, her citizens gave themselves up to amusement and luxury more wildly than ever. The fact is that the sufferings of the people of Behar on account of scarcity have become very severe, and it is apprehended that the province will be visited by famine. Sir Steuart must have found unmistakeable signs of distress in Behar, or he would not decline to sanction displays and amusements in his honour. Sir Steuart, who is a nobleminded man, must have felt pity for the poor sufferers, and it is certain he will relieve their sufferings.

### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
Jan. 24th, 1889.

57. The *Surabhi and Pataka*, of the 24th January, refers to the advice recently given by the Secretary of State for India to a retired Madras Collector on the subject of the acceptance by his wife of a present made to her by an Indian Rani, and remarks as follows:—

Acceptance of presents by retired Indian officials.  
There is apparently one rule for the wives of Indian Collectors and another for the wives of Indian Governors. For the latter often receive

valuable presents at the time of the retirement of their husbands from the service of Government.

According to the Secretary of State, however, such presents ought not to be accepted. Will future Governors and Governors-General of India follow the advice of the Secretary of State in this matter?

58. The *Samaya*, of the 25th January, says that the *Morning Post* newspaper stated that a representative of Government and the Congress.

Government was present at the last meeting of the Congress at Allahabad, and that he has submitted to Lord Lansdowne a report of the proceedings of the Congress. The *St. James' Gazette* now says that the celebrated Colonel Henderson, the same who suppressed thuggee, was appointed to watch the proceedings of the Congress. This information will create no alarm among the Congressists, because they do not conduct their proceedings in secret. But the information may be damaging to Government, whose proceeding may, with perfect fairness, be regarded as implying weakness.

59. The *Sanjivani*, of the 25th January, says that Sir Steuart Bayley has delighted every man in Behar by his affability.

Sir Steuart Bayley in Behar. He went to Behar to enquire into the distress of the people, and he rightly declined to attend the evening soires and the fireworks exhibition which were proposed to be held in his honour. In Behar His Honour talked personally with peasants and even with fakirs. Sir Steuart is a model ruler.

60. The same paper says that no one has been able to show that English soldiers and native sepoys.

native soldiers have ever been guilty of such disgraceful behaviour as that of which the 9th Lancers, according to the late Sir Charles Macgregor, were guilty during the Afghan War of 1878, and which is recorded of other English regiments on the pages of Cunningham and Thornton. And yet native sepoys have to serve on small salaries under young and inexperienced English officers.

61. The same paper says that the awakening of the natives of India by means of English education to a consciousness of their own rights and interests has made Anglo-Indian selfishness.

those selfish and self-seeking Englishmen extremely uneasy, who, failing to earn their bread in their own country, have come to India. These men are utterly amazed to find that the natives now understand their own interests, and have the courage to criticise and protest against Governmental measures. They cannot or will not understand that a remarkable change has been effected by time and education among the people of this country, and they therefore oppose every necessary or seasonable reform which is proposed for the benefit of the Indians. Alarmed at the success of the Bombay Cotton Mills, whose outturn is fast driving Manchester, not only out of India, but also out of Burmah, China, and Japan, the Manchester merchants are calling for the extension of the English Factory Law to India. These selfish and self-seeking Englishmen are pursuing with obloquy and hatred all natives who are devoting themselves to the welfare of their country, as well as noblehearted Englishmen like Ripon, Hume, and Caine, who favour native movements for securing political rights for the people of India. These people showed all the frenzy of hydrophobia in their attacks upon Lord Ripon, and they that on that occasion insisted upon their right to exercise their privileges as British-born subjects on every soil and in every country, are now denying to Mr. Hume the right of exercising in India his British privilege of free political agitation. Mr. Caine's advice to Indians to carry an appeal to Parliament from the Government of India's refusal to change its excise policy has given these people great umbrage, and they propose that troublesome agitators, of the type of Messrs. Hume and Caine, should be got rid of by the

SAMAYA,  
Jan. 25th, 1889.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 25th, 1889.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

enforcement of Regulation III of 1818. The spectacle of the countrymen of Pym and Hampden, recommending the resuscitation of this old Regulation at this latter end of the Nineteenth Century, is one which must make one laugh and weep at the same time. But if this Regulation is at all to be enforced, there can be no doubt that it ought to be enforced against those Anglo-Indian writers and editors, who have made it their business to oppose everything calculated to promote Indian interests or Indian welfare.

SOM PRakash,  
Jan. 28th, 1888.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Jan. 29th, 1889.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI.

62. The *Som Prakash*, of the 28th January, quotes with approval The Vernacular Press on the Congress movement. the statement made by the *Indian Mirror* newspaper that, though some of the vernacular papers of Bengal are criticising the National Congress, still that criticism does not mean want of sympathy with that movement.

63. The *Navavibhákar Sádhárani*, of the 28th January, referring to The Education Gazette. the question raised by the *Indian Mirror* whether, considering the great progress which the Vernacular Press in Bengal has made, the monthly grant of three hundred rupees so long made to the *Education Gazette* should be continued, says that it is true that the *Education Gazette* is not the leading vernacular newspaper in Bengal even with the advantage of this grant in its favour, but its experienced editor can easily make it a very useful paper by engaging the services of two or three able contributors with the money which he receives from the Government. The editor ought to do this when public feeling with regard to the grant is so unfavourable.

64. The same paper says that the vernacular newspapers are doing good work by serving as a medium of interpretation between the Government and the people. But in order that the vernacular press may do better service in this way, it is necessary that the mofussil papers should have four reliable correspondents in each thana within their respective districts, and that each Calcutta paper should undertake to represent one of those districts which have not got newspapers of their own, and in that view keep the same number of correspondents in each thana within the district which they respectively undertake to represent.

#### URIA PAPERS.

UTKAL DIPÍKA,  
Jan. 12th, 1889.

UTKAL DIPÍKA.

UTKAL DIPÍKA.

65. In referring to the proposal of the Finance Committee to abolish Purchase of books for Government. the system of purchasing new publications and books from their authors or proprietors, and to replace it by an enactment enforcing their *gratis* supply, the *Utkal Dipíka*, of the 12th January, observes that a very paltry saving will accrue to Government from the proposed plan, and that the plan is not therefore worth trying.

66. The same paper points out that the dák arrangements on the road connecting Cuttack with Sambulpur, and passing through some of the Tributary States of Orissa, are exceptionally bad. It quotes instances of letters and parcels despatched from Cuttack reaching their destinations in Pallahara and Sonepur after several weeks' time. It therefore requests the authorities to pay more attention to the line, which now forms an important branch of provincial communication.

67. The same paper highly approves of a reported resolution of the District and Local Boards in the Central Provinces. Chief Commissioner of the Central provinces, asking all the District and Local Boards within his jurisdiction to conduct and write their proceedings in the prevailing vernacular language.

68. Referring to the success of the second National Agricultural Exhibition, held in Cuttack on the 8th January, the same paper suggests that it ought to command the support of the authorities on the one hand and of the public on the other, without which it cannot fulfil its object.

The Cuttack National Agricultural Exhibition.

UTKAL DIPAKA,  
Jan. 13th, 1889.

### ASSAM PAPERS.

69. The *Paridarshak*, of the 21st January, is sorry to find that Mr. FitzPatrick, the just Chief Commissioner of Assam, has appointed a Mahomedan Bachelor of Law as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in preference to a Hindu Bachelor of Law who has been serving as a 5th grade Sub-Deputy Collector for a long time. Mr. Ward, the late Chief Commissioner, while appointing the latter as a Sub-Deputy Collector, promised to make him an Extra Assistant Commissioner at an early opportunity. It is fair that the Mahomedans should be encouraged in their present backward condition, but encouragement to one involving injustice to another is by no means a commendable thing.

An unjust act of Mr. FitzPatrick.  
BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 2nd February 1889.

PARYDARSHAK,  
Jan. 21st, 1889.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,  
*Bengali Translator.*

